

Royal Insurance Co.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LARGEST FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.
HASELDEN & Co., Agents, ALEXANDRIA — R. VITERBO & Co., Agents, CAIRO.**Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd.** (ESTABLISHED 1783.)

HASELDEN & Co., Agents ALEXANDRIA — FRED. OTT & Co., Sub-Agents, CAIRO.

Draught Beer for the Home.

KÜPPER'S BEER IN SIPHONS.

5 Litre Siphon per P.T. 20.

10 Litre Siphons per P.T. 35

Delivered Free.

SOLE AGENTS:

Walker & Meimarachi, Ltd.

THE EGYPTIAN SUPPLY STORES.

LIPTON, LIMITED.

NAVAL & MILITARY CONTRACTORS.

Office & Stores: 31 Boulevard de Ramleh, Alexandria.
P. O. BOX 605; TELEPHONE, 1682.TEA, PROVISION, WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
TEA MERCHANTS TO THE KING OF ENGLAND.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Tea, Wine and Spirit Agents for all Egypt, P. BLISS & Co., Rue Nubar Pasha, Alexandria, and
Ben-el-Surain, Cairo. — Head Office, City Road, London. 28043-30-11-008Photographers. **REISER & BINDER** Photographers
Alexandria & Cairo. 4-12-906**THE ARTESIAN BORING
AND
PROSPECTING COMPANY.**

(SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME)

CAIRO, 26, Chareh Kasr-el-Nil, 26, Ex Continental Hotel.

ALL LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED P.O. B. 910.

1. Installation of complete Water supplies for drinking, agricultural, and
industrial purposes by means of artesian wells.
— Also borings for prospecting purposes in all conditions of soil by means of the
"Express Boring System." 24,487-12-7-9CITY ANALYST'S LABORATORY,
138 BATH STREET,
GLASGOW, 8th October, 1906.I hereby certify that I have taken samples
of every vatting of Mackie's White Horse
Cellar Blend of Scotch Whisky used in bottling
during the month of September, and the
results of my analyses indicate that it conforms
to the standard for Pot Still Scotch Whisky
set up in the London case. I am also of opinion
that it is an old Whisky of excellent quality
and flavour, which has been well matured in
wood.

JOHN CLARK, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,

Public Analyst for the City of Glasgow and the
Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, &c.N.B.—This Whisky is the same as supplied to
the Red Cross Society, London, to the
House of Lords and House of Commons.

N. SPATHIS, Agent.

CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA



AND IF NOT SUPPLIED

APPLY TO

JOHN B. CAFFARI

Alexandria & Cairo.

Caffari's Co-operative Markets.

SHARIA KASR-EL-NIL.

One of the chief attractions of the Capital and the only Stores in Cairo where fresh
provisions and every household requisite are sold under one roof. Goods of first class quality
only and at moderate prices. All European goods received direct from Manufacturers.

— Once a customer always a customer. —

OPEN FROM EARLY MORN TO LATE EVENING

3-282-6-11-007

HOTEL SEMIRAMIS.

Cairo's Finest Hotel, situated on the Nile Bank.

OPEN IN SUMMER.

BEAUTIFUL ROOF GARDEN AND RESTAURANT.

BUCHER DURRER, Proprietor.

HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE, RAMLEH.Most charming Residences in Egypt — 15 Minutes by Garage or "Pala" from the Nile Bank Station.
First Class Family Hotel with every Modern Comfort. Unique situation on the Beach.
Lovely Garden. Lawn Tennis. Large Terrace. Electric Light. Own springs. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Stables for horses
and carriages. — Moderate Charges. — Special terms for Government Officials and Officers of the Army (Occupation).
Telegraphic Address: BEAURIVAGE, Ramleh. — Telephone: 186, Ramleh. G. & M. RUNKEWITZ Proprietor**HOTEL BRISTOL, CAIRO.**

FULL SOUTH, ELECTRIC LIGHT, OPPOSITE ESBEKIEH GARDENS, LARGE VERANDAH.

MODERATE CHARGES.

CHAS. BAUER, Proprietor.

This Hotel is beautifully fitted up and is in the most central part of Cairo. Terms for pension are at the rate of
ten shillings a day. Special terms for officers of Army of Occupation. 24625-31-10-008**The Egyptian Lignolite & Brick Co., Ltd.**Undertake and promptly and satisfactorily carry out paving and other kinds of
work, in connection with their LIGNOLITE patent process, as used by the War
Office, Public Works Department, the Administration of the Sanitary Department, etc., etc.
Hygienic, waterproof, incombustible and jointless pavements can be executed in
different colours, with fancy borders, etc.

MANUFACTURE and SALE of patent H.H.B. BRICKS in hydraulic lime and cement

For further particulars apply —

AT ALEXANDRIA, TO
19 RUE STAMBOUL, Telephone No. 1640, P.O.B. 837.AND AT CAIRO, TO
RUE EL MAGHRABI, Telephone No. 504, P.O.B. 937.
15-5-008

"Sanitas" 1-1-1
PINT BOTTLES
Disinfecting Fluid.
COLORLESS, FRAGRANT,
NON-POISONOUS.
GERMICIDE & OXIDANT
INDISPENSABLE IN ALL SICK ROOMS.
Also 1-1-1 Tins Powder and 1/3 Boxes Soap.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.
THE "SANITAS" CO., LTD., LIMEHOUSE, LONDON.

**CHAMPAGNE
GEORGE GOULET.**

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

REIMS.

SOLE AGENT IN EGYPT AND SUDAN.

NICOLA G. SABBAG,

ALEXANDRIA.

2, Rue de la Gare du Cairo.

Telephone 556.

**TRY
Howie's Butter**

THE FINEST IN EGYPT.

A real boon for BREAKFAST

during hot weather.

ASK FOR IT, SEE YOU GET IT.

Address: — Shubra Road, Cairo.

Notices to Advertiser.The "Egyptian Gazette" has given
no advertising agency or company
in Egypt any monopoly or exclusive
right to act as advertising Agents
on its behalf. Advertisements of
every description are received at
the offices of the "Gazette" from
advertisers direct.**Calendar of Coming Events**

ALEXANDRIA.

August.

Thur. 29 San Stefano Casino, Grand Symphony
Concert Every afternoon at 5.30 p.m.
Windsor Hotel, Open-Air Concert
by the Ludovic-Rivier orchestra
6 p.m. to midnight.
Fronton "Jai Alai" Pelote Basque.
9.30 p.m.
Urbanora Cinematographic Entertain-
ments, 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.
Cinaphon Azis and Doris, old
Ramleh Station, 6.30 & 9.30.
Pathé Cinematographic entertain-
ment, 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.
Bains du Mex Balloon Ascents
every Thursday, Saturday, and Sun-
day. Two Orchestras, Last tram
1 a.m.
Tour Eiffel, Variety Entertainment,
9.30.
The Lifonti Concert Rooms, Grand
Evening Concert, 9.30 p.m.
Sat. 31 Alexandria Swimming Club, Boat
leaves Marina, 3.15 p.m.

September.

Sun. 1 San Stefano Casino, Classical Con-
cert.
Pigeon Shooting Club, Gabbari,
2.30 p.m.
Pigeon Shooting, Champs Elysée,
2.30 p.m.
Alhambra Theatre, Matinée.
Tour Eiffel, Matinée, 4.45.
Eldorado, Matinée, 4.30.
Cinaphon Azis & Doris, Perform-
ances 4.5.30, 6.45.

CAIRO.

August.

Thur. 29 Esbekieh Gardens Theatre, 6.30.
Theatre des Ambassadeurs, 9.30.
Fri. 30 Esbekieh Gardens, Military Band
9 to 11.
September.
Sun. 1 Zoological Gardens, Ghizeh Boys
Band, Afternoon.
Tues. 3 Esbekieh Gardens, Military Band
9 to 11.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

ALEXANDRIA

Kam-el-Nadara Observatory.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-------------|
| Direction of wind | ... | N.W. |
| Force of Wind | ... | 10 |
| State of Sea | ... | Slight |
| Barometer corrected | ... | 760.9 |
| Evaporation | ... | 5 |
| State of Clouds | ... | 1/4 clouded |
| Max. Temp. in the shade | ... | 50 |
| Min. do. | ... | 28.5 |
| Humidity of the air | ... | 58 |
| Heat of the sun | ... | 45 |
| Max. Temp. in the shade | ... | 50 |
| Min. do. | ... | 28.5 |
| Humidity of the air | ... | 58 |
| Heat of the sun | ... | 45 |

There is no change in the weather conditions. This
morning opened nice and clear with a light N.W.
breeze and a steady barometer.

OTHER STATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT
For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.

| Stations | Max. temp. in the shade | Min. temp. in the shade | Stations | Max. temp. in the shade | Min. temp. in the shade |
|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | Marsa | 41 | 27 |
| Suez | 39 | 21 | Athara | 38 | 28 |
| Helwan | 31 | 20 | Shubra | 30 | 29 |
| Ghizeh | 32 | 18 | Kharroum | 36 | 25 |
| Amara | 34 | 21 | Kassala | ... | ... |
| Assuan | 41 | 25 | Wad Medani | ... | ... |
| Wady Halfa | 39 | 23 | Quana | 31 | 23 |

FOREIGN STATIONS.

| Stations | Barom. | Wind | Temp. | State of Sea |
|----------|--------|--------|-------|--------------|
| Tripoli | 765.1 | Calm | 33 | Ca'm |
| Malta | 765.7 | Calm | 27 | Calm |
| Brindisi | 764.0 | Light | 29 | Very slight |
| Athens | 763.1 | Strong | 28 | Rough |
| Amassia | 757.9 | Calm | 31 | Calm |

Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd.AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egypt-
ian telegrams from England to Alexandria on
Wednesday 28th August, 1907.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

(Cairo time)

| FROM | MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT | THE COMPANY'S OFFICE | POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | | H. M. | H. M. |
| London | ... | 35 | 30 |
| Liverpool | ... | 27 | — |
| Manchester | ... | 31 | — |
| Glasgow | ... | 33 | — |
| Other Provincial Offices | ... | — | 58 |

Supplément Commercial et Financier

"L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE"

Le Supplément Commercial et Financier de
l'"Egyptian Gazette" paraît chaque Samedi à
midi, de façon à pouvoir être expédié par le
paquetot autrichien. Il contient des revues
complètes et impartiales du côté, des graines
de coton, et du marché des valeurs; les der-
nières statistiques jusqu'à la veille de sa publi-
cation; des tableaux des fluctuations de la
place et les copies des dépêches officielles
envoyées à la Liverpool Cotton Association,
etc. etc.

L'abonnement pour une année en Egypte
coûte 1 L.E. y compris les frais de poste; pour
l'étranger 10 P.T. de port en sus.

The Egyptian Gazette

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Alexandria, Cairo, and the Interior of
Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria or
postage to subscriber's address) P.T. 231
per annum, P.T. 116 for six
months, P.T. 90 for three months. To
other countries in the Postal Union
P.T. 273 (\$2.16s.) per annum. Six
months P.T. 136 (\$1.8s.), three months
P.T. 95 (\$1.19s.).

N.B.—Subscriptions commence from the 1st or
10th of each month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

P.T. 4 per line. Minimum charge P.T.
20. Births, Marriages or Deaths, not
exceeding three lines, P.T. 20. Every
additional line P.T. 10. Notices in
news column P.T. 20 per line. Con-
tracts entered into for standing
advertisements.

ADVERTISEMENTS and
SUBSCRIPTIONS

are due in advance. P.O. Orders and
Cheques to be made payable to the
Editor and Manager, ROWLAND
SNELLING, Alexandria.

London Correspondent's Offices:—36, New
Broad Street, E.C.**The Egyptian Gazette**

THE ENGLISH DAILY NEWSPAPER.

ESTABLISHED 1890.

Editor and Manager — R. SNELLING.

Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIFF.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1907.

**MR. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM
ON MOROCCO.**

"Owing to the lamentable neglect of all his
duties by the present Sultan came the Alge-
ciras Conference. At it the French were given,
if not actually, at least by inference, power to
keep order in Morocco. Had they but done so
during the year that followed all would have
been well, and what is going on in Casa Blanca
had never taken place," writes Mr. R.B. Cun-
ninghame Graham in the "Clarion."

"Instead of pushing in at once with the
force of international police, which the Confer-
ence had decreed was to be raised, they did
nothing in particular. That is, the Quai d'Orsay
did not move; but, on the other hand, hun-
dreds of undesirable and the off-scourings of
Algeria swarmed in like locusts, giving them-
selves the airs of conquerors, and bringing not
only their own countrymen but all the other
Europeans into contempt. It should not be for-
gotten that the Mohammedans are the Eastern
Puritans, and that the Arabs of Morocco all
belong to the strictest sect (the Maleki) of the
whole Mussulman world. Though their reli-
gion no more influences the majority of them
than Christianity influences the majority of
Christians (as far as I can see), yet they have
prejudices quite as irradicable as are our own
..... All this has nothing to do with the French
consuls and diplomatists, an excellent and
highly-educated class of men."

Referring to the murder of Dr. Mauchamp,
whom he describes as "French Advance Agent,"
Mr. Cunningham Graham concludes that
Mauchamp was paid by the French Govern-
ment to advance the cause of France amongst
the Moors, the French ambition being to "join
their flaps between the Senegal and Tripoli,"
and that when he erected poles over his house
the Moorish merchants believed wireless tele-
graphy would be used to control the markets
over their heads, and to put up the price of
foreign goods, and at the same time lower the
price of wool, grain, and hides, which all of
them export.

"One thing seems pretty certain," con-
cludes the writer, "that is, Morocco will be
unsafe for Europeans for several years to
come. At Mazagan, Larache, and Rabat the
position of the European colonies must be
perilous, few in number as they are, and
far-removed from help, and it is to be de-
voutly hoped that the French and Spanish
troops now occupying Casa Blanca will not
by needless severity (after the fighting) light
a fire of hatred which will be quenched in the
blood of other Europeans, both up and down
the coast."

"The example has been sharp, and in
effect was wanted, for during the past two
years the Moors have shown themselves ar-
rogant and intolerant to a degree. Still, it
should never be forgotten that they are in
their native land, and none of them, as
far as I know, ever came to Roubaix or
Marseille, and set up harems there against
the will and prejudices of the natives of
those towns. Still less did any of them
preach Islam about the streets, or shove a
Frenchman into the gutter as they passed
saying he was a dirty Christian dog, and
that in his own land."

"These forward movements of so-called
civilised Powers," always have a disturbing
influence on my mind and raise interesting
and difficult ethical questions. Whether it
is called annexation, a protectorate, or peace-
ful penetration, the process is always the same,
and equally objectionable to the people annex-
ed, protected, or penetrated. We annexed the
Transvaal, we protect Egypt, the Japanese
are protecting Korea, the French are penetrat-
ing Morocco. In every case I must confess
to more than a sneaking sympathy with the
poor people who are fighting for their own
country, their own customs, their own religion,
and their own laws."

URBANORA.

THE ONLY

ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMATOGRAPH
IN EGYPT.The Best Animated Pictures. Actuality
Novelty. Sensational Films.Salah-el-Deen Street, opposite Sherif Pasha
and Saccaria Streets. 24625-4-7

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Quarantine.
By decision of the Superior Board of Health, the medical examination of passengers from Beyrout to the Ottoman Ports is abolished.

Sudan Rains.
The Sudan Government Agency received notice yesterday that fresh torrents of rain fell on Friday last at Roseires, Obeid, Kodoe and other localities of the Upper Nile.

Legislative Council.
The meeting of the Legislative Council, which was to have been held on Tuesday morning last, has been adjourned on account of the absence of a sufficient number of members to form a quorum.

A Bedouin Fight.
A serious quarrel took place yesterday between two parties of Bedouins at Ramleh, which eventually developed into a fight with sabres. Two of the combatants were wounded, one of them seriously. The police have made several arrests.

Buried Alive.
A native workman named Mohamed Ali, while digging gravel from an embankment at Sidi Negm Eddine yesterday morning was buried beneath a sudden fall of earth and received such severe injuries to his head and thigh that a long treatment in hospital will be necessary.

Births and deaths.
472 births, of which 9 were of European parentage, and 536 deaths, of which 13 were Europeans, were registered in Cairo during the week ending the 26th instant. Of the deaths, 390 were children under 5 years of age. The principal causes of death were:—dysentery 4, typhus 10, typhoid 1, measles 4, erysipelas 1 and fever 1.

Sidi Salem Company.
It will be remembered that the Sidi Salem Company recently sold 150 feddans of its property at the rate of £60. This Society has just concluded a sale still more advantageous, if not from the point of importance at least from the aspect of price. It has sold seven feddans, at L.E. 100 and it appears this land is not the most valuable which the company owns. The Sidi Salem has since sold 13 feddans at the rate of £120.

A Mad Cat.
About a week ago a cat bit a little girl at the Beau Rivage Hotel in the leg and caused a large swelling, which was lanced and treated. Attracted by the cries of the girl the secretary of the hotel went to see what had happened and promptly killed the cat by a blow from a stick. In the meantime, however, the cat had bitten the proprietor's dog who showed the first sign of madness this morning and was consequently shot.

Suspected Thief Arrested.
A man named Mancarius has been arrested and several minor charges preferred against him. The police are of opinion that he was an accomplice of the two men, Malouca and Mansour, who, it will be remembered, were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for being implicated in the robbery of a large sum of money from the treasury accompanying the Holy Carpet to Mecca, and has consequently been deemed expedient to put Mancarius under arrest, with a view to obviating any possible repetition of last year's occurrence.

BRITISH ORANGE TRADE.

THE EGYPTIAN "OVAL".

The announcement from Spain that a larger orange crop than ever will have to be distributed in the British markets during the coming season is interesting, taken in conjunction with the official figures recently issued, showing the enormous imports of oranges generally during the past year. The latter now amount to 5,000,000 packages containing over 1,250,000,000 single fruits. Of this great total, more than 4,600,000 packages came from Spain alone, whilst those from British Possessions only consisted of 116,000 packages, made up chiefly of West Indian fruits.

The bulk of British oranges consists of the ordinary round-shaped fruits, few, after all, of the higher-priced, oval-shaped fruits entering our ports. It is impossible to state the exact quantity Britain receives of the latter, but it gets 20,000 cwt. from America, consisting of Californian seedless oranges. The oval Jaffa supplies are merged in those tabulated from Turkey, which consist of over 300,000 packages. The official figures appear to show that oranges in Australia, so far as the export trade is concerned, have proved a disappointment. Possibly this is due to the high expense of inland and ocean transit.

The "Standard" states that in coming years the oval Egyptian orange is destined to come well to the fore in the British markets. The fruit is very large and juicy, exceeding those from California. Large quantities of trees have been planted during recent years and are making much progress. Egyptian planters of these mammoth fruits claim that they will be able to dominate the trade in oval oranges in the British markets presently. The soil of Egypt is particularly suitable for the finest oranges that can be grown.

EGYPT IN PARLIAMENT.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL ATTACHES.

Mr. Lonsdale asked whether any conclusion had yet been arrived at for giving effect to the recommendations of Sir Eldon Gorst and Mr. Llewellyn Smith in their report upon the system of British commercial attachés and commercial agents; and, if so, what was the nature of the action which it was proposed to take on that report.

Mr. Runciman replied that the recommendations contained in the report had been adopted, and the new system would come into force on 1st January.

THE GRANT TO LORD CROMER.

The Commons sat until twenty-five minutes past five o'clock on the 20th August—thus holding another continuous sitting of nearly fifteen hours. When the House at last rose barely a hundred members were in attendance. Continuing the discussion on the third reading of the Appropriation Bill, Mr. MacNeill (N. South Down), rising at half-past one o'clock, devoted the greater part of half an hour to a heated denunciation of the grant to Lord Cromer and the Government's action in regard to the Denshaw outrages—the hon. member being vigorously supported from the other side of the House by Mr. H.C. Lea (L. East St. Pancras).

Sir E. Grey (Secretary for Foreign Affairs) firmly declined to discuss further the Denshaw affair, but he briefly, though warmly, defended Lord Cromer's claim to national recognition of his public services. "If we measure these services by money reward," said Sir Edward, "I think the country must agree that the grant is a very moderate one"—a conclusion that the House generally cordially endorsed. Mr. MacNeill and a few Labour members and Radicals noisily demurred, but realising that they were in a hopeless minority in their protestations they refrained from pressing the matter further.

THE BAHR-EL-GHAZAL.

Mr. Pike Pease (Darlington) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was now able to state whether Meridi had been evacuated; and, if so, on what date.

Sir E. Grey.—His Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo reported on June 21 last that all posts in the Bahrel-Ghazal held by Congolese troops were evacuated by the 3rd of that month.

PUBLIC COMPANIES IN EGYPT.

Mr. J. Robertson (Northumberland, Tyne-side) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he was yet able to state approximately the amount of native and foreign capital invested in public companies in Egypt, the number of companies trading there without being registered, and the proportion they bore to the number registered.

Sir E. Grey.—From information supplied by the Egyptian Ministry of Finance, it would appear that the share and debenture capital of the companies whose business is entirely, or almost entirely, confined to Egypt is estimated approximately at 90 millions sterling, of which the proportion contributed by Egyptian companies is about two-thirds, the remaining one-third representing the capital of foreign companies. These figures afford no indication of the proportion of native and foreign capital invested in these companies, the capital of Egyptian companies being largely held abroad, and vice versa. It is estimated, however, that the larger proportion of the total is in foreign hands. The capital is distributed among some 220 companies, about 45 per cent. of which are Egyptian, and the remainder foreign companies. There are also a certain number of banking and other foreign companies which have established branches in Egypt, but with respect to which it is not possible to ascertain the amount of capital invested in the country. Foreign companies are not registered in Egypt. I should add that the above figures do not include the Suez Canal Company.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

The Manchester Guardian states that the Near Eastern markets are not giving much satisfaction to Manchester traders at present but we are informed that letters have just been received from Beyrout which say that the prospects in that market for piece goods have improved during the last few weeks. Stocks are being reduced, and within a short time it is expected that more buying will take place in Manchester. Last winter was very severe in the Levant, and considerably interfered with business. The season is just now commencing, and this encouraging news should be very welcome to traders with that market. As to the Egyptian difficulties, it is reported that some of the creditors involved are not agreeing easily to the proposals made at the meetings recently held. Certain firms are understood to contend that the period during which payments would be made is too long, and also that interest should be paid. As improved reports have been received from Cairo it is hoped that the difficulties in the way of agreement are not insuperable.

WILL PROVED.

Colonel Sir Charles Edward Mansfield, K.C.M.G., brother of the first Lord Sandhurst, and Minister Resident and Consul-General at Lima, 1884, died at 6, Piazza San Lorenzo, Florence, on August 1, leaving £2,208 gross, and £2,128 net.

THE YEMEN TROUBLE.

SMUGGLING OF FIRE ARMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Aden, August 22.
The Yemen representatives who proceeded to Constantinople have now arrived at Hodeida, in company with Thabet Pasha, Hosni Pasha and others. I see in one of the Cairo Arabic papers that these representatives have taken with them decorations and a large sum of money, not less than £50,000 to be distributed amongst the chiefs of the tribes. As I have already stated in a previous letter these representatives are all Turkish subjects, and with the exception of two or three who are Turkish officials, they are all of the common people. They have no influence with the Imam or his followers, nor do they command their confidence. Nor is their representative character unquestionable. They were nominated by Turkish officials. They do not represent the intelligent element of the population, and nothing can be expected from this deputation except the furtherance of their personal interests. The real misfortune of Yemen is, as is clear from the Sultan's speech published in the "Egyptian Gazette," that the Sultan is still in the dark as to the real causes of the Yemen troubles.

There is no hope of pacifying Yemen by presents any more than there is by introducing reforms which stand no chance of being carried out by the hands of bad officials. The weak policy of Turkey is, if not mainly, to some extent, responsible for the present power of the Imam. He is regarded by his followers as a national hero, and every triumph is attributed by them to his marvellous powers. This influence over his followers is supreme, and the latter's belief in him only falls short of idolatry. The Imam's struggle is really one for supremacy and his demand for autonomy on account of Turkish oppression is merely a stepping-stone. That he is of the prophet's blood and comes from an aristocratic family of the Imams who ruled Yemen for many centuries before the advent of the Turks, goes without saying. It is, however, beyond the ken of this letter to enter into the causes of the Yemen troubles or the claims of the Imam. What I propose to do in this letter is to give a passing notice to a characteristic feature of the shortsighted and suicidal policy pursued by the Turks in the Yemen campaign.

While Turkey has been lavishly expending money and men in order to crush the rebellion, she has been disregarding the really dangerous aspect of the Yemen situation, but for which the rebels' powers for mischief would have been comparatively insignificant. I refer to the traffic in arms and ammunition carried on between Djibuti and Yemen, which has made Yemen a hot bed of revolution, and made it impossible for Turkey or any other power to pacify Yemen. A very large business is done in fire arms in Turkish Yemen and large quantities are stored in godowns and are publicly sold in the Beduin markets there, almost without let or hindrance on the part of Turkey while the Imam has regular smugglers to keep him supplied with firearms. There are more than ten lakhs who are armed with modern firearms. These firearms are exported from Djibuti and imported at out of the way landing places on the coast. There are many unguarded landing places on the coast between Bab-el-Mandeb to Jeddah, at which such firearms are imported from Djibuti, and although a Turkish gun-boat is employed to operate against smugglers it is very seldom that seizures are made. Gun-boats cannot do much to check the traffic in firearms. The shrewd smugglers use small boats for the traffic. They load them at Djibuti and generally sail at night by circuitous routes till they reach their destination. As soon as a Turkish gun-boat is sighted by the smugglers, the latter throw the firearms overboard and generally manage to do this at some convenient place where they can save or recover them afterwards. It actually caught in the act the smugglers either smooth their way by money with the authorities, or have to fight for it.

Even to the man in the street the indifferent attitude of the Turks to this important factor in the situation appears to be anything but wise, since it is folly to work at the pump and leave the leak open. To pacify Yemen efforts must first be directed against these smugglers, and this traffic must be checked. But to do this, efficiency, integrity, and a strict watch over all the landing places on the coast of Yemen are required. To obtain efficiency in checking smuggling, a large force must be kept in all the landing places, from Bab-el-Mandeb to Jeddah.

As regards other events of the week, advices from Yemen state that the rebels had an engagement with the Turks in the Affar district which lies about three days from Sana. Affar is a Turkish district not garrisoned. The rebels attacked it, and following upon the scent, the Turks arrived at the place, and a severe engagement took place, in which two chiefs of the Imam were killed and third commander of the Imam was wounded. Full details, have not yet been received.

CASINO SAN STEFANO.

Aujourd'hui grand concert vocal et instrumental, comprenant la grande fantasia de l'opéra Samson et Dalila. Nous rappelons à tous le grand concert d'adieu des artistes chanteurs, qui aura lieu demain après midi vendredi et qu'il sera donné à cette occasion un programme exceptionnellement choisi. Pour terminer la soirée il y aura aussi une représentation cinématographique donnée par la maison Urbana.

ALEXANDRIA.

BUILDING & BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

BY ROBERT WILLIAMS F.R.I.B.A.

(Continued.)

The Inspectors of Buildings are called District Surveyors in London. These gentlemen are all highly qualified men. They have to pass a searching examination on the Building Act, construction and materials; they are also all qualified architects holding the diploma of the Royal Institute of British Architects. It is obvious that the men who are to supervise, in the interests of the public, the work of practising architects, should hold the highest possible qualifications. None of these officers of the Council are allowed private practice. Before the creation of the London Council, nineteen years ago, the District Surveyors were allowed to practice privately; this the Council wisely abolished. Every District Surveyor is appointed with the distinct understanding that he discontinues private practice and by abolishing the office in some smaller districts and adding them to less remunerative ones the posts were made sufficiently valuable in themselves to attract good men. The fees range from £500 to £1,500 per annum.

With regard to the practice of officials in Egypt and the acceptance of posts and salaries outside, I hear that an order has been given here forbidding such practice in the future. The order will doubtless be honourably obeyed, for it is obvious that if, say, an official acts as an architect on his own account and accepts a salary from the Municipality for supervising the works of other architects and his own, he cannot do justice to both sides. Besides it is clear that if a practitioner were to set up in Alexandria or elsewhere, and private practice were allowed to officials, he would have to compete with salaried men who could handicap him badly. The unfairness is surely patent to all. The Municipality is therefore, to be congratulated on issuing an order, as I hear, prohibiting private practice by its officials. I hope the order will be published, as it is highly important that the public should know this.

PROCEDURE AS TO BUILDING NOTICES.

On one occasion I was amused at the matter-of-course way in which a proprietor regarded the supposed necessity for bribing. I need not mention the place. A notice had to be given, when the following dialogue took place:—

Proprietor, "So-and So will go, he knows whom to bribe."

Architect, "No, he will not go. If a notice cannot be given and permission obtained without a bribe then the whole town shall ring with denunciations of the enormity."

The notice as I said before, should be as simple as possible. I cannot do better than give section 145 dealing with notices in the London Building Act:—

"Notices to be given to the (District) Surveyor by builder.

145. In the following cases and at the following times (that is to say):—

(a) Where a building or structure or work is about to be begun then two clear days before it is begun; and

(b) Where a building or structure or work is after the commencement thereof suspended for any period exceeding three months then two clear days before it is resumed; and

(c) Where during the progress of a building, or structure, or work, the builder employed thereon is changed, then two clear days before a new builder enters upon the continuance thereof, the builder or other person causing or directing the work to be executed shall serve on the District Surveyor a building notice respecting the building or structure or work. Every building notice shall state the situation, area, height, number of storeys, intended use of the building or structure, the number of buildings or structures if more than one, the particulars of the proposed work and the name and address of the person giving the notice and of the owner then in possession of and the occupier of the building or structure or of its site or intended site. All works in progress at the same time to, in or on the same building or structure may be included in one building notice. No plans are asked for, with the exception of the cases of special works or public buildings.

The question of backsheesh is known to be a festering sore in Egypt. Other countries are not free from it but here it has become a fine art. The dealers in engineering goods and other hardware will tell you unblushingly that backsheesh or commission as it is sometimes called has to be paid if business is to be done. Of course the commission comes out of the pocket of the person who buys. I was asked once by a builder what sum was to be put for me in a contract sum. I was assured by the person who asked me that it was the universal custom. "Whether it is customary or not I replied, "it is a mean dishonest practice and one which every member of the Royal Institute of British Architects when he receives his diploma solemnly affirms he will eschew. The penalty for an offence of his kind is ignominious expulsion from the Institute." I need hardly say that I also told my enquirer that my client always paid me for supervising the work of the builder, and not the builder whom I supervised.

Now take a suppositionary case which will make the evil of elicit commissions apparent. Suppose a man holding a post in the engineering or other department of a public body at a fair salary which should command his whole fair working time. Suppose also that he holds an appointment with a private firm of engineers

at a salary, and suppose some engineering work is ordered by the public body and that its management falls among the duties of the doubly appointed gentleman. Will he casually think of his outside firm in the matter? This is a suppositionary case which shows possibilities.

Of course if Municipalities do not pay officials sufficient salary on which to live in decency then the men who accept outside work are not to blame; the blame then rests on the shoulders of the sweating public body. It therefore behoves public bodies to put their servants and officials beyond the reach of temptation and of backsheesh by paying their men a proper living wage.

In England, the Prevention of Corruption Act has not become law without occasion: Here is one of the most recent prosecutions under that act showing how London tradesmen who give backsheesh are dealt with:—

A warehouseman of Barbican, London, was fined £10 and ten guineas costs, under the Prevention of Corruption Act, for having tipped a carman, who was also fined £1, or one day's imprisonment, for receiving the tips.

A drastic law of this kind would be good for Egypt.

As I am unable to conclude these articles in this issue there will be one more dealing with work in Alexandria generally.

SWANSEA EISTEDDFOD.

The Eisteddfod which is being held this year at Swansea, is attracting large crowds to that town. The Gorsedd ceremony was unusually attractive, Sir Norman Lockyer being initiated into the Gorsedd circle.

EGYPT AND THE CELTS.

Sir Norman Lockyer, as a British bard, traced the Gorsedd back over four thousand years. On being initiated into the mystic circle of British Bardism, he said he had been much impressed because three or four years ago he had visited Egypt to study ancient monuments, and he found that there were worshippers of the sun and stars who, in anticipation of the Welsh Gorsedd, appointed temples to the sun and next to the northern stars. He also went to Cornwall to study the circles there, and upon careful examination they were found generally to consist of a dozen stones. He made a map of them, and to his great astonishment he found that the directions of these stones were identical with the direction of the Egyptian temples. If he were allowed to express the opinion he had arrived at after a considerable amount of work, he was convinced that the Welsh Gorsedd, the circle with the outstanding stones, was the distinct descendant, almost without a break, of those circles which he examined with such care in Cornwall.

In the evening the annual meeting of the joint associations of the Gorsedd and Eisteddfod was held under the presidency of the Archdruid. The chief business was to determine the town to be honoured by the Eisteddfod two years hence, the first year after the new Reform Bill will have become Bardi Law. Four towns competed for the honour—Llandrindod Wells, Aberystwyth, Carmarthen, and London. Three ballots had to be taken before the final decision was arrived at, London ultimately defeating Carmarthen by only four votes in a crowded house.

BURGLARY AT RAMLEH.

A peculiarly impudent and daring burglary occurred yesterday morning at a house immediately facing the Sporting Club station, on the Ramleh line, by which an English gentleman, while occupied in business in the city, was robbed of all his clothing save that which he was wearing. The burglar must have entered the house between 9 a.m. and midday and it is a notable fact that the only room from which anything was stolen was the bedroom of the gentleman to whom we refer.

It is thought that on going to market the servant of the house left the window open and that an entrance was effected with ease, but suspicion also rests upon the servant himself. A few nights ago, however, the two gentlemen occupying the house, had reason to prevent two Berberins from molesting a lady and gentlemen, who had been picnicking on the sands, and the police are now inclined to think that these two suspicious characters are guilty of the robbery, and not improbably are trying to make a living out of the few who happen to select the district for a moonlight stroll either singly or in company with one or two.

The fact, however, that the burglary was committed in the full light of day, from a room whose window looked direct upon the station, that entrance and exit were apparently made through the window, that it happened unobserved during the busiest part of the day, in full view of houses in the course of construction, is most remarkable. On étaient nos bons chaouches!

ESBEKIEH GARDENS.

By kind permission of Colonel E.A. Herbert, M.V.O. and Officers the Band of the Inniskilling Dragoons will play the following programme of Music in the Esbekieh Gardens to-morrow from 9 to 11 p.m.

March—The Rose of the Riviera—Rollt.
Selection—The Merveilleux—Felix.
(A) Overture—Ungarischer Reuerter—Gung'l.
(B) Ballade—Gung'l.
Selection—La Bohème—Puccini.
Selection—La Bohème (Air and Variations)—La Sonnambula.
(C) Ballade—Gung'l.
(Euphonium Trumpet Major Price)

Paraphrase—The Wearing of the Green—Douglas.
Grand Selection—Il Trovatore—Verdi.
Japanese Romance—Poppies—Moret.
Regimental March—Khedivial Anthem.
God Save the King.
Conductor J. PROCTOR Bandmaster.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Princess Zahra Hanem, wife of Mohamed Orfi Pasha, has returned from Rhodes.

Sir F. R. Wingate, the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, has arranged to build a house at Dunbar, East Lothian, where he and Lady Wingate and family have of late years spent their summer holidays.

The announcement of the engagement of the Earl of Cromer's son and heir, Viscount Elington, to a daughter of the Viceroy of India recalls the fact that the families of two other important Governors—those of the Governor-General of Canada and the Lord High Commissioner of South Africa—became matrimonially united by the marriage of Viscount Howick, son and heir of Earl Grey, and Lady Mabel Palmer, daughter of the Earl of Selborne.

M. Alexander de Zogheb, Portuguese Consul at Alexandria has left for Europe.

Mr. G. P. Foaden, secretary of the Khedivial Agricultural Society, left London for Egypt last week.

Brewster Bey, paid a flying visit to London last week, leaving on Thursday for Paris. He proceeded thence to Constantinople, where he will rejoin his Highness about the beginning of September.

Major and Brevet Col. G. T. Forester-Walker, A.D.C., 122nd Battery R.F.A., at Bulford, has been selected for a R.H.A. jacket, and is posted to the command of U. Battery in Egypt, vice Brevet Lieut-Col. H. M. Campbell, who vacates on promotion.

The Khedive has conferred the 4th class order of the Omaniieh on Bimlahi Franklin, director of music.

M. B. Jauber, first secretary of the Austrian-Hungarian Consulate, will leave for Europe on Saturday.

VISITORS LIST.

Among the many visitors staying at the Beau-Rivage Hotel we notice:

Mr. and Mrs. Hovill and family, Mr. L. Midani, Mr. N. Reith, Mr. Ch. Muller, Mr. J. Moser, Mr. F. Hussein Bey and family, Capt. R. Young, Mrs. Gallori, Mr. G. Sossoyan, Mr. Hassan Bey Rida, Mr. Khalil Handy Bey, Mr. Hussein Wassef Bey, Mr. and Mrs. Symicalla, Mr. and Mrs. Missat Massari and family, Miss Greenwell, Madame and Mlle de RE, Mlle and Mlle Bichara, Mr. and Mrs. Zanna, Miss Berthy and family, Miss Agostini, Mr. and Mrs. Marengo and family, Miss Todecki, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Protzmann and family, Mr. and Mrs. Perroth, Miss S. Hutt, Mr. L. Fischer, Mrs. J. Waldenberg.

KHEDIVIAL YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA.

The following is the result of yesterday's Regatta:—

| Boat. | CLASS I. | | | Sailed by. |
|------------|----------|---------|--------|------------|
| | Start. | Finish. | H.M.S. | |
| Minnie | 3.38.07 | 5.10.28 | N.W. | de Courcy |
| Banshee I | 3.45.13 | 5.11.50 | G.R. | Fraser |
| Anne Marie | 3.24.14 | 4.56.00 | G.C. | Bernard |

| Boat. | CLASS II. | | | Sailed by. |
|-----------|-----------|---------|--------|------------|
| | Start. | Finish. | H.M.S. | |
| Shamrock | 4.12.07 | 5.46.48 | M. | Kecati |
| Cattelaya | 4.03.37 | 5.47.15 | R.L. | Bernard |
| Gumrook | 4.09.43 | 5.49.05 | G.C. | Curran |
| Akraba | 4.02.16 | 5.56.00 | Sagh. | Phillips |

RATING CLASS.

| Boat. | Corrected. | | | Sailed by. |
|---------------|------------|---------|-------|------------|
| | Finish. | Time. | Time. | |
| Sans Pareille | 5.14.02 | 5.14.02 | O. | Werner |
| Annanke | 5.13.50 | 5.16.13 | J. C. | Wilcocks |
| Emmina | gave up | | | H. Stefan |

The wind was light from the N.W. Next week a cup will be awarded in each class the same having been very kindly given by the Sporting Club and Khedivial Club.

In Class I, and the Rating Class yesterday there were two ties on points for the monthly prize. The Ties of Minnie and Banshee in Class I and the Annanke and Sans Pareille in the Rating Class. These will be resolved at some convenient date to be arranged later, after next Wednesday, so as not to interfere with the preparations of the yachts for the cup race.

In the rating class for the cup next week the committee have decided that it shall be a race for amateurs and no native will be allowed in the yachts.

Those members who have not yet paid the "season" entry fee for their yachts will be debared from the cup race according to Racing Rule No. 3.f. and their handicap will not be published next week unless the fee is received by the Hon. Sec. before the 2nd prox.

Cheap Gas from Common Fuels.

For Engines, Manufacturing, Furnaces, Pumping, Irrigation, Incandescent Lighting and Generation of Electricity. Lane's Processors are available for Land, River or Canal Service. Agents required. Address: Howard Lane, 125 Edmund Street, Birmingham, England.

| | | | | | |
|--------|-----|-----|----|----|---|
| Holba | ... | ... | 72 | 70 | — |
| Zawati | ... | ... | 82 | 85 | — |

CEREALS IN BOAT AT SAHEL

| | | |
|-------|------|-------|
| Wheat | Ard. | 6 000 |
| Rice | | 2 000 |

TELEGRAMS.

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. DRUDE.

GERMAN WARSHIP FOR TANGIER.

PARIS, August 28.
A Cabinet Council has decided to send to Morocco all troops that may be desired by General Drude, who has already received more reinforcements than he demanded. (Havas)

BERLIN, August 28.
The warship "Charlotte," which is now at Cadiz, will leave for Tangier on September 5th. (Havas)

SIR HARRY MACLEAN.

ABSENCE OF NEWS.

TANGIER, August 28.
There has been no communication from Sir H. Maclean for a fortnight. (Reuter)

THE "JENA" DISASTER.

SENATORIAL COMMISSION'S REPORT.

ARTILLERY AUTHORITIES CENSURED.

PARIS, August 28.
A voluminous report of the Senatorial Commission of enquiry ascribes the "Jena" disaster as due to the spontaneous combustion of B powder, but that in reality the direct cause of the disasters in the navy was the lack of cooperation and antagonism existing in the various branches of the service. It censures the naval artillery authorities for remissness in fixing the responsibility, and condemns the administrative for the anarchy prevailing. (Reuter)

THE PERSIAN SITUATION.

TURKS REMAIN OBDRATE.

CABINET CRISIS OVER.

TEHERAN, August 28.
The Turks have established themselves in the occupied districts and are levying customs. The Turkish commander stated that he had not received orders regarding withdrawal, but that on the contrary, more troops were coming. He informed the Russian Vice-Consul at Urumia that the refugees at the Consulate might safely return to the villages if they accepted Turkish sovereignty. The Cabinet crisis has passed. (Reuter)

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

MANCHURIAN CONCESSIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 28.
A semi-official statement has been issued denying the newspaper report that Russia had secretly agreed to make Japan further concessions in Northern Manchuria, and that she had also agreed to the inclusion of the Sungari Valley in Japan's sphere of influence. (Reuter)

ARREST OF MR. FARRELL.

GREAT TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, August 28.
Mr. Farrell M.P. and others have been committed for trial for unlawful assembly. They have been released on bail. The greatest excitement prevails: Longford is practically in a state of siege. The counties of Galway, Clare, Roscommon, Longford, Kings County and Leitrim have been proclaimed as disturbed. (Reuter)

MORE IRISHMEN ARRESTED.

DUBLIN, August 28.
Mr. McKenna, candidate for South Longford, and 17 others were arrested last night. (Reuter)

TELEGRAMS.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

EFFICIENCY OF NAVY.

LONDON, August 28.
HOUSE OF COMMONS. The King's Speech from the Throne states that "My relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly and animated with the desire to contribute to the maintenance of peace. I have concluded an agreement with Spain to preserve our respective interests in the Mediterranean and Atlantic. I trust that the Hague Conference will result in agreements tending to mitigate the evils of war and to secure peace in the world."

"The meeting with the Colonial Premiers was a source of deep satisfaction to me, and I trust that the grant of self-government to the Orange River Colony will conduce to the welfare and contentment of its people."

"I have reviewed the Home Fleet and was profoundly impressed by the efficient condition of the ships and the fine bearing and discipline of the officers and men. The broad principles of the reorganisation of the regular forces at home into six great divisions have been successfully put into operation."

His Majesty concludes by citing the principal bills passed during the session. (Reuter)

ENGLISH LAND BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED.

LONDON, August 28.
HOUSE OF LORDS.—The English Land Bill has passed the third reading. The amendments to the latter have been dropped Lord Carrington having declined to accept same. The Evicted Tenants Bill has been passed in its amended form which has been accepted by the Government. (Reuter)

REJOICINGS AT SOFIA.

PRINCE FERDINAND'S JUBILEE.

SOFIA, August 28.
The jubilee of the accession of Prince Ferdinand was solemnly celebrated. Congratulations were received from all the Sovereigns. (Havas)

BATTLESHIPS FOR BRAZIL.

LONDON, August 28.
Brazil has ordered three battleships and two cruisers from Armstrongs and Vickers Sons and Maxim. (Reuter)

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR UNION.

BRUSSELS, August 28.
The International Sugar Union was prolonged for a new period of five years. (Havas)

GREAT EBOR HANDICAP.

LONDON, August 28.
1. Wuffy; 2. Bibiani; 3. The Page. 9 ran. Won by a length a half. Half a length between second and third. Betting: 4 to 1 Wuffy; 10 to 1 Bibiani; 7 to 1 The Page. (Reuter)

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, August 28.
Lancashire beat Derbyshire by 1 wicket. Leicestershire beat Essex by 8 wickets. Gloucestershire beat Hampshire by 5 wickets. Yorkshire beat Sussex by 5 wickets. The match between Middlesex and Kent was drawn. (R.)

WINDSOR HOTEL

Facing the Sea on the New Quay of Alexandria
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
Lately Built and Furnished.
TERMS P.T. 50 PER DAY.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL ATTACHES.

SUGGESTED ALTERATIONS.

An interesting White Paper was issued on Saturday in the form of a report by Sir Eldon Gorst and Mr. Llewellyn Smith on the system of British commercial attachés and commercial agents. The report, which is dated 6th July and addressed to Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is as follows:—

Sir—In accordance with instructions, we have examined the question whether the results derived from the past expenditure on commercial attachés and commercial agents have been such as to warrant the continuance of the system now in force, and we have the honour to report as follows:—

The defects of the present system may be summed up as follows:—The commercial attaché, though attached to a Diplomatic Mission, has no regular career or prospect of advancement within the Diplomatic Service. He cannot, of course, be an expert in any particular industry, still less in all though he may be expected to possess a good general knowledge of trade conditions in the countries where he serves and to be familiar with their languages. It is, however, equally necessary that he should be well acquainted with industrial developments in his own country and in touch with the more important branches of British manufacture. He should also be close in touch with the Departments of the Home Government dealing with commercial matters. Long and continuous residence in a foreign country is not, however, favourable to the attainment of these objects. Again, in the Missions which are the head quarters of a commercial attaché there is a tendency to devolve on him all the current commercial work. He thus becomes one of the ordinary staff, his absence from headquarters causes inconvenience and is not encouraged, and his visits to commercial and industrial centres within his district, which should be the most instructive part of his duties, grow few and far between.

Again, the appointment of special officials to deal with commercial questions deprives the staff of the Diplomatic Missions to which they are attached of much valuable experience and training in this branch of their work, and in a general way conveys the impression to the younger members of the Diplomatic Service that subjects connected with trade are too technical for their comprehension and altogether beyond their scope. The secretaries are not, therefore, in the earlier stages of their career properly grounded in the details of commercial work, though this work must necessarily become one of their chief preoccupations when they rise to the charge of a mission. The duties of commercial agents have never been strictly defined. They consist in watching and reporting on the commerce, industries and products of special districts and in answering inquiries on commercial subjects. The expectation that British firms would utilise their services for the purpose of conducting special inquiries at a distance has not been realised. A large number of applications for commercial information have, however, received attention. The present arrangements for commercial agents are entirely temporary and provisional, and we can see no reason why their functions should not be equally well discharged by the Consular staff, strengthened where necessary for the purpose. With a view of obviating the defects pointed out above and of providing a foundation for a more efficient system, we have the honour to make the following recommendations:—

(1) The existing commercial attachés residing in European capitals, including the present commercial agent in Russia, who should be made a commercial attaché, to have their headquarters in London, and to divide their time between special investigations abroad, particularly in districts of interest to British manufacturers, work in the Board of Trade or the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office and visits to manufacturing districts in the United Kingdom. This measure would not be applied to the commercial attaché at Paris, as it would not be practicable to make any change in the position of Sir H.A. Lee, who holds the dual appointment of commercial attaché and resident British director of the Suez Canal Company in Paris. We think that, in view of the very wide areas which are at present assigned to commercial attachés, it would not be appreciably more inconvenient that they should start on their travels from London than from some centre within those districts, while the value of their inquiries would be very greatly increased if definitely directed to special objects by instructions from the Department or from the Commercial Intelligence Committee, or by the experience gained in systematic visits to British commercial centres. An additional advantage would be that it would be unnecessary to define rigidly the districts to be covered by each commercial attaché, who might be directed from time to time to travel in any country with whose language he was acquainted.

(2) The commercial attachés at the more distant posts and in the countries where special qualifications other than commercial are the chief requirements, such as Turkey, China, &c., to continue to have their headquarters in those countries, but to be relieved so far as possible of the current commercial work at the Embassies and Legations, to be required to move about freely within their districts, and to pay periodical visits on duty to the principal centres of industry in this country, and to the Departments charged with commercial matters. These visits ought, we think, to be annual in the case of the commercial attaché at Constantinople, and at least biennial in that of the commercial attachés in the Far East.

(3) The present temporary arrangements for commercial agents to be discontinued, and the functions now performed by these agents to be assigned to the members of the Consular service, which must be increased in places where the commercial work necessitates such a course. It is clear that, owing to the increase of commercial inquiry at New York, the Consulate-General cannot dispense with an extra officer, and that a salaried Consular officer would be required in Switzerland to take the place of Mr. Milligan.

(4) The current commercial business of the Diplomatic Missions, including many of the duties hitherto carried out by the commercial attachés, to be in charge of a specially selected member of the diplomatic staff, designated by the head of the mission and receiving a special allowance whilst actually discharging his functions. It is estimated that an annual sum of £1,000 would cover the necessary expenditure. It is important that the member of the staff selected for this purpose should while so acting, have some distinctive title such as "Secretary in charge of commercial matters," so that the commercial community may clearly realise that there is a special officer in each mission with whom they can communicate direct on commercial questions.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT).

London, August 28.

The Money Market.

The past week has been somewhat remarkable in banking and financial circles for the large discount business which has been done by the Bank of England. To such an extent was this carried on, that fears were entertained in many quarters that a further rise in the Bank rate would result. This, however, has not happened and the rate remains at 4½ per cent as fixed on the 15th of this month, the excellent Bank position being almost sufficient of itself to obviate an increase. Since the date of the last return £225,000 in gold has been received from abroad, the stock of coin and bullion has increased by £981,749, and the note circulation has been reduced by £75,275, thus making an addition to the reserve of £1,057,024, making the total £26,015,965. The difficulty which Lombard Street experiences in discounting long dated bills is owing to the fact that some portion of their deposits consists of Japanese money, and the Japanese Government will require large sums to meet the 10 millions of 6 per cent bonds which mature about the 10th of September.

Owing to the payment of Railway Dividends call-money was not plentiful although there was plenty to be had for one week at 3 per cent.

Bar Gold.

The raising of the Bank rate to 4½ per cent on the 15th, had the effect of checking the continental demand, and the quotation fell ½d. to 77s. 9½d.

Silver.

The Silver market has been weak owing to sales on account of China, and the lack of general demand. Prices have been marked lower, the spot price for bars being 31.3/16d. and the forward quotation 31½d.

The Stock Markets.

Almost daily comes the rumour that "liquidation has ceased" but there does not seem to be any large increase of buying, and prices remain practically unchanged. Evidences however of a little investment buying are noticeable, particularly in the Home Railway Section, but the outside public is still holding aloof, and until it comes in more generally there is little chance of any immediate improvement taking place. The position in New York appears to be improving and as a consequence a more cheerful tone is being adopted. This is materially helped by the decision of the Directors of the Bank of England with regard to the Bank rate.

Consols.

Consols continue to occupy the attention of a number of financiers who seem to be of the opinion that the former popularity of Consols would be assured if only their schemes should be carried out. It has been pointed out that whereas the Government is compelled to pay interest on the monies which it borrows, the Banks, by issuing notes can borrow large sums without interest. The fact seems to be altogether overlooked that at the price of 82 Consols are only on a 3 per cent level, and as long as there are a large number of first rate investments both in this country and abroad which offer a higher rate of interest—if not an equal security—the price of our gilt-edged stock is hardly likely to advance much. Fractional gains have been made during the past week, and the Government broker has been busy buying, thus giving additional support to the market, the price being quoted 82½.

Foreign Bonds.

The slight improvement in investment securities has had its effect on foreign bonds which have moved in company, although the rise lacks the motive power of public buying. Japanese fours are but still round about 81 Turkish Unified and Russian fives have risen to 93½ and 83½ respectively. The plot to assassinate the king of Portugal had the effect of putting Portuguese back a little.

Although the price of standard copper has been put back, Rio Tinto has been a somewhat excited market and a deal of buying has taken place, putting the price up 7½. A shortage in the coffee crop is having an adverse

effect on Brazilian issues. Argentine rails with one or two exceptions, show large increases in their traffic receipts, but earlier in the week prices gave way a little on account of sales being made.

Home Rails.

The activity in the Home Railway market has been more noticeable than for some time. Jobbers are reported to be short of stock and both buying and selling operations have, for the time being, a disproportionate effect raising or depressing values. The feature of the week has been the covering by the Bears in the absence of a rise in the Bank rate, and this seems to have formed the basis of the rise. The distribution of the Railway dividends and the reinvestment of the cash distributed has also been the means of giving additional support, and Brighton "A" yesterday were raised 3 points, other advances being 2½ in Great Western and 1½ in Chatham Preference. The traffic returns of the principle lines are excellent, and continue to show increases.

Yankee Rails.

The tendency is for American Railroad stocks to improve. President Roosevelt's speech on the financial position was inclined to be favourably received by Wall Street, and a better tone was noticeable.

In the course of his speech the President stated, "It may well be that the determination of the Government, in which it will not waver, to punish certain malefactors of great wealth, has been responsible for something of the troubles, at least to the extent of having caused these men to combine to bring about as much financial stress as they possibly can, in order to discredit the policy of the Government, and thereby secure a reversal of that policy, so that they may secure the fruits of their own evil-doing." The Standard Oil Company have issued a circular to its employees and stockholders, saying that it is absolutely innocent of any wrong doing, as alleged in prosecutions lately instituted in the Federal Courts.

The Mining Markets.

Kaffirs received a little attention, support coming in from Paris, and fluctuations were noticeable, prices displaying a hardening tendency. French and local buying of De Beers caused an advance in this stock, but there has been little doing amongst Rhodesian descriptions. West Africans have been quiet. Australians have attracted a little attention, and prices have had an upward tendency.

Egyptians.

There has been hardly any change in the Egyptian Market since my last, although prices have fluctuated in a mild way during the interval. National Bank of Egypt have been as low as 19½, but improved to 20½, whilst Agricultural Bank, after being 7 15/16 close a firm market at 8 1/16-3/16. Daira Sanieh were flat, at one time changing hands as low as 12, but have since recovered to 12½. Delta pref. are a dull market, and have sagged away to 9½, without any reaction, and Delta Land and Investment are almost unchanged at 1.11/16-13/16. Khedivial Mail ordinary have been dealt in on the basis of 22/23½. Lower priced shares have been enquired for during the last few days, Land and General Trust are quoted at 8/6d., United Egyptian Lands at 8/8 and Corporation of Western Egypt at 8 are distinctly better. New Egyptian are easier at 11/16½. There is a seller of Agricultural prefs on the market, and the shares are quoted 8½-9½. Union Foncière are about 4½-5, and Land Bank 7½. No business has been done in Egyptian Markets or Salt and Soda, and the prices are unchanged at 1½-7/16, and 13/16-15/16 respectively.

Anglo Egyptian Banks close 121½.

The closing prices to-night are as follows:—

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Abyssinian Bank | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Agricultural Bank | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 |
| Anglo-Egyptian Bank | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Corporation of Western Egypt | 8 | 8 |
| Daira Sanieh Ordinary | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Deferred | 63 | 67 |
| Delta Preference | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 |
| Deferred | 8 | 10 |
| Delta Land | 1 1/4 | 2 |
| Egyptian Estates | 11 | 11 |
| Estates Deferred | 4 | 5 |
| Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd. | 6 1/2 | 1/6 |
| Building Lands of Egypt | 2 | 4 |
| Egyptian Land and General Trust | 11 | 11 |
| Options | 2/6 | 3/6 |
| Khedivial Mail S.S. Company | 22 | 24 |
| Land Bank of Egypt | 7 1/2 | 11 |
| Mysore Reefs | 11 | 11 |
| New Egyptian Company | 11 | 11 |
| National Bank | 20 1/2 | 11 |
| Nile Valley | 9 1/2 | 1/3 |
| Block "E" | 11 | 11 |
| Salt & Soda | 11 | 11 |
| United African Exploration | 1 1/4 | 11 |
| Union Foncière d'Egypte | 4 1/2 | 11 |
| Egyptian Investment & Agency | 11 | 11 |
| Egyptian Markets | 27 | 29 |
| United Egyptian Lands | 11 | 11 |
| Deferred | 2 | 4 |
| Comptoir Financ. Comm. d'Egypte | 1 | 3 |

Commercial & Financial Supplement

OF THE
"Egyptian Gazette."

The Commercial and Financial Supplement of the "Egyptian Gazette" is published at midday every Saturday in time for the Austrian Lloyd's mail. The supplement contains exhaustive and important reviews of the cotton, cotton seed, and stock and share markets, with all the latest statistics up to the evening of the preceding day, complete tabular forms of the various market fluctuations, and the copies of the official telegrams of the Liverpool Cotton Association, etc., etc. Subscription for one year P.T. 100 (inclusive of postage in Egypt for abroad the postage is P.T. 10 extra). For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Egyptian Gazette."

Davies Bryan & Co.

CAIRO

ALEXANDRIA

KHARTOUM

BUYING OFFICE 36 NOBLE ST., LONDON

SUMMER 1907

New Goods for Present Season

Leather Dept.

We wish particularly to draw attention to our New Display in this Dept.

We are continually receiving consignments of all Travelling Requisites, including Gladstone and Kit Bags, Trunks in all sizes and qualities, Dressing Cases and Bags, Rugs, Rug Straps, Holdalls etc., etc.

Sporting Dept.

Cricket Goods by all the best makers

Tennis Racquets, Hockey and Golf Sticks etc. in great variety
Boxing Gloves, Sandow's Developers, Quoits etc.

Tailoring, Tailoring,
Tailoring.

All the newest materials and Shades
West end styles
Fit and Cut Guaranteed

Hats, Caps, & Helmets.

Special attention has been given to this Dept and we are now showing a large and well assorted Stock in Felt

Panama, Straw and Silk Hats
All Hats fitted by a practical Hatter
Panama Hats cleaned and renovated

Furnishing Dept.

Cretannes, Art and Madras Muslins, etc.
Art Serges, Furnishing Linens etc.
Coloured Table Covers, Cushions and, Tea Cosies.

A large and handsome selection of the above just to hand.

Outfitting Dept

Shirts Ties, Collars Handkerchiefs. Sock
Suspenders Braces
Brushes, Razors, Pipes, Fountain Pens 'Perfumery, etc., etc. Shirts to order a speciality
Underclothing in Wool, Cotton, Silk and
Lisle Thread by the best British makers.

Boots and Shoes.

Boots, Shoes and Leggings
Tennis, Walking and Dress Shoes
Stohwasser and Newmarket Leggings

Ladies' Dept.

Newest London Novelties in Blouses, Sh
Sunshades Hosiery, etc.

SOLE AGENTS IN EGYPT
AND THE SUDAN FOR

Sutton Seeds.
Beetive Boots.
Cellular Aertex Clothing.

Davies Bryan & Co.

BOURSE DU CAIRE

Le Caire, le 28 Aout 1907.

Banques

| Banques | Actions | Jouissance |
|----------------------------|----------|------------|
| National Bank of Egypt | £ 20 3/4 | 910 |
| Agricultural Bank of Egypt | £ 8 1/4 | |
| Banque d'Algerie | Frs. 110 | |
| Cassa di Sconto | Frs. 38 | |
| Nouv. Emis. | Frs. 7 | |
| Land Bank | £ 7 | 80 |
| Comptoir Financ. & Com. | £ 2 1/4 | 3 |
| Banque d'Algerie | £ 5 | |
| Banque d'Orient | Frs. 116 | |
| Sté Générale Egyptienne | Frs. 215 | 40-41 |
| H. de Vries & Bouigny Ltd. | £ 1 1/4 | 5 |
| Chemins de Fer | £ 8 | |
| Alex. & Ramieh Railway | £ 102 | |
| oblig. 5 o/o | £ 9 1/2 | 9 |
| Delta Light Railway | £ 157 | |
| Lots Turcs obligations | £ 157 | |

Societes des Eaux

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------|-----|
| Alexandria Water Company | £ 11 1/4 | 202 |
| Eaux du Caire par capital | £ 112 | |
| Eaux de Tanta | £ 6 1/4 | |

Societes Foncières

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---------|
| Daira Sanieh Nouvelle | £ 12 1/4 | 100 |
| Crédit Foncier Egyptien | Frs. 678 | 850 |
| Crédit Fon. ob. 3 o/o & Lots | Frs. 354 | |
| Cr. Foncier ob. Nouv. Emis. | Frs. 257 | |
| Cr. Foncier ob. 3 1/2 o/o | Frs. 500 | |
| Soc. Agricole & Ind. 5 o/o | Frs. 850 | 1100 |
| Société Agricole & Ind. 4 o/o | Frs. 475 | |
| Caiss. Hyp. d'Egypte | Frs. 550 | 1100 |
| Société Anonyme du Behers | L.E. 20 1/4 | |
| Sté An. du Behers, oblig. | L.E. 4 1/4 | |
| Société Foncière d'Egypte | L.E. 31 | |
| Delta Land Company | £ 2 | |
| Wardian Estate | £ 4 1/4 | 6 1/4 |
| Nile Land | £ 13 n. | 80 n. |
| Egyptian Estates Limited | £ 0 1/4 | 4 |
| Union Foncière | £ 4 1/4 | 25 |
| Anglo-Eg. Land Allotment | L.E. 2 1/2 | P.T. 68 |
| Gharbiel Land | L.E. 3 | 1 |
| Cairo Suburban | £ 4 1/4 | |
| Egypt. Land Invest. and | £ 0 1/4 | £ 1 1/4 |
| Building | | |

Societes Immobilières

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
| Cie. Immobilière d'Egypte | Frs. 325 | 470 |
| Agricole du Nil | Frs. 190 | 2 1/4 |
| Entreprise et Developpement | L.E. 8 | 10 1/4 |
| Urbanisme et Rues | £ 3 1/4 | 16 n. |
| Entreprises Im. et Travaux | L.E. 2 1/2 | P.T. 47-48 |
| Egypte Immobilière Ltd | £ 2 | P.T. 57 |

Societes Industrielles

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------|----|
| Anglo-Eg. Spinning | £ 0 1/4 | 2 |
| Crown Brewery d'Alex. | Frs. 145 | 80 |
| Crown Brewery du Caire | Frs. 90 | 40 |
| Egyptian Cotton Mills | £ 2/3 | |
| Egyptian Salt and Soda | £ 18/6 | |
| Sté des Ciments d'Egypte | Frs. 35-36 | 8 |
| Sucreries et Raffinerie | Frs. 32 | |
| Port Said Salt Association | £ 14/6 | |
| Nile Cold Storage | £ 0 1/4 | |
| Egyptian Markets | £ 28/- | |

Navigation & Vapeur

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Anglo-American Nile | £ 2 1/4 | |
| Khedivial Mail S.S. | £ 4 | 21/ |
| Messiah Canal & Nav. Co. | L.E. 2 | P.T. 50 |
| Express Nile Steamers Co. | L.E. | P.T. 44 |
| Nouvelle | L.E. 2 | |
| Egyptian Mail St. Co. | £ 10 n. | 1 1/4-1/2 |

Hotels

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------|
| Nungo's Hotel | £ 14 1/4 | |
| Egypt. Hotels | £ 6 1/4 | |
| National Hotels | L.E. 2 1/2 | P.T. 31-32 |
| Upper Egypt Hotels | L.E. 2 1/2 | |
| Splendid Hotels | L.E. 2 ex. r. | |
| Khosrion Hotels | L.E. 2 1/4 | 0 1/4 |

Tramways

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------|------|
| Tramways d'Alexandrie | Frs. 145 | 300 |
| Tramways du Caire | Frs. 605 | 1172 |

Valeurs diverses

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Hélicoptes | Frs. 246 | L.E. 11 1/4 |
| Egyptian Investment | £ 0 1/4 | |
| Société Egypt. d'Irrigation | £ 16 | |
| Corporation of W. Egypt | £ 0 1/4 | |
| New Egyptian Company | £15/8-6 | |
| Land & General Trust | £ 0 1/4 | |
| Soc. Frigorifique d'Egypte | L.E. 3 1/2 | |
| Walker & Meimaraoui | £ 0 1/4 | |
| Automobiles du Caire | £ 2 1/4 | 4 |
| Egyptian Construction | £ 0 1/4 | |
| Soc. Egypt. de Publicité | L.E. 4 1/4 | P.T. 400 |

Direction Generale
des DOUANES EGYPTIENNES

TARIF D'EXPORTATION pour le mois d'août 1907

| DESIGNATION | Unité | Prix du contrat |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | L.E. | M. |
| Coton | cent | 5 530 |
| Graines de Coton | ardeb | 0 720 |
| Harari | cent | 0 275 |
| Blé Saïd et Béhéra | ardeb | 0 900 |
| Péves Saïd et Béhéra | ardeb | 0 855 |
| Lentilles | ardeb | 0 990 |
| Mais | ardeb | 0 650 |
| Orge | ardeb | 0 585 |
| os chiches | ardeb | 1 500 |
| sis pois | ardeb | 1 300 |
| " concassés | ardeb | 1 400 |
| elbé | ardeb | 1 500 |
| Riz (avec emb.) | kilo | 2 300 |
| Riz en paille | kilo | 0 7 |
| Riz brut | ardeb | 0 900 |
| Farine No. 1 & 3 (90 okes) | ardeb | 0 500 |
| Sucre blanc (en pains) | cent | 0 500 |
| " (grand marc) | cent | 0 500 |
| " (en poudre) No. 1 | cent | 0 400 |
| " rouge (Farouch) en pains | cent | 0 240 |
| " en poudre | cent | 0 220 |
| Cotons Afric. et écart pour | cent | 1 500 |
| Turquie | cent | 1 500 |

SUCRES

Visible Supply

| | 1907 | 1906 |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Angleterre | 155,600 | 158,600 |
| France | 336,060 | 498,090 |
| Allemagne | 331,150 | 409,300 |
| Hambourg | 96,170 | 106,360 |
| Autriche | 269,100 | 272,130 |
| Hollande | 16,400 | 30,250 |
| Belgique | 63,400 | 99,580 |
| Total | 1,305,780 | 1,377,210 |
| Etats-Unis | 273,000 | 299,650 |
| Cuba | 118,000 | 106,000 |
| Jamaïque | 102,700 | 57,580 |
| Total | 1,805,480 | 1,840,440 |

New Khedivial Hotel

Electrically lit. Lift. Bathing. Open all the year round.

Special terms for Government officials and Agents of Occupation.

1907-1908, 1908-1909, 1909-1910, 1910-1911, 1911-1912, 1912-1913, 1913-1914, 1914-1915, 1915-1916, 1916-1917, 1917-1918, 1918-1919, 1919-1920, 1920-1921, 1921-1922, 1922-1923, 1923-1924, 1924-1925, 1925-1926, 1926-1927, 1927-1928, 1928-1929, 1929-1930, 1930-1931, 1931-1932, 1932-1933, 1933-1934, 1934-1935, 1935-1936, 1936-1937, 1937-1938, 1938-1939, 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, 1947-1948, 1948-1949, 1949-1950, 1950-1951, 1951-1952, 1952-1953, 1953-1954, 1954-1955, 1955-1956, 1956-1957, 1957-1958, 1958-1959, 1959-1960, 1960-1961, 1961-1962, 1962-1963, 1963-1964, 1964-1965, 1965-1966, 1966-1967, 1967-1968, 1968-1969, 1969-1970, 1970-1971, 1971-1972, 1972-1973, 1973-1974, 1974-1975, 1975-1976, 1976-1977, 1977-1978, 1978-1979, 1979-1980, 1980-1981, 1981-1982, 1982-1983, 1983-1984, 1984-1985, 1985-1986, 1986-1987, 1987-1988, 1988-1989, 1989-1990, 1990-1991, 1991-1992, 1992-1993, 1993-1994, 1994-1995, 1995-1996, 1996-1997, 1997-1998, 1998-1999, 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024, 2024-2025, 2025-2026, 2026-2027, 2027-2028, 2028-2029, 2029-2030, 2030-2031, 2031-2032, 2032-2033, 2033-2034, 2034-2035, 2035-2036, 2036-2037, 2037-2038, 2038-2039, 2039-2040, 2040-2041, 2041-2042, 2042-2043, 2043-2044, 2044-2045, 2045-2046, 2046-2047, 2047-2048, 2048-2049, 2049-2050, 2050-2051, 2051-2052, 2052-2053, 2053-2054, 2054-2055, 2055-2056, 2056-2057, 2057-2058, 2058-2059, 2059-2060, 2060-2061, 2061-2062, 2062-2063, 2063-2064, 2064-2065, 2065-2066, 2066-2067, 2067-2068, 2068-2069, 2069-2070, 2070-2071, 2071-2072, 2072-2073, 2073-2074, 2074-2075, 2075-2076, 2076-2077, 2077-2078, 2078-2079, 2079-2080, 2080-2081, 2081-2082, 2082-2083, 2083-2084, 2084-2085, 2085-2086, 2086-2087, 2087-2088, 2088-2089, 2089-2090, 2090-2091, 2091-2092, 2092-2093, 2093-2094, 2094-2095, 2095-2096, 2096-2097, 2097-2098, 2098-2099, 2099-2100, 2100-2101, 2101-2102, 2102-2103, 2103-2104, 2104-2105, 2105-2106, 2106-2107, 2107-2108, 2108-2109, 2109-2110, 2110-2111, 2111-2112, 2112-2113, 2113-2114, 2114-2115, 2115-2116, 2116-2117, 2117-2118, 2118-2119, 2119-2120, 2120-2121, 2121-2122, 2122-2123, 2123-2124, 2124-2125, 2125-2126, 2126-2127, 2127-2128, 2128-2129, 2129-2130, 2130-2131, 2131-2132, 2132-2133, 2133-2134, 2134-2135, 2135-2136, 2136-2137, 2137-2138, 2138-2139, 2139-2140, 2140-2141, 2141-2142, 2142-2143, 2143-2144, 2144-2145, 2145-2146, 2146-2147, 2147-2148, 2148-2149, 2149-2150, 2150-2151, 2151-2152, 2152-2153, 2153-2154, 2154-2155, 2155-2156, 2156-2157, 2157-2158, 2158-2159, 2159-2160, 2160-2161, 2161-2162, 2162-2163, 2163-2164, 2164-2165, 2165-2166, 2166-2167, 2167-2168, 2168-2169, 2169-2170, 2170-2171, 2171-2172, 2172-2173, 2173-2174, 2174-2175, 2175-2176, 2176-2177, 2177-2178, 2178-2179, 2179-2180, 2180-2181, 2181-2182, 2182-2183, 2183-2184, 2184-2185, 2185-2186, 2186-2187, 2187-2188, 2188-2189, 2189-2190, 2190-2191, 2191-2192, 2192-2193, 2193-2194, 2194-2195, 2195-2196, 2196-2197, 2197-2198, 2198-2199, 2199-2200, 2200-2201, 2201-2202, 2202-2203, 2203-2204, 2204-2205, 2205-2206, 2206-2207, 2207-2208, 2208-2209, 2209-2210, 2210-2211, 2211-2212, 2212-2213, 2213-2214, 2214-2215, 2215-2216, 2216-2217, 2217-2218, 2218-2219, 2219-2220, 2220-2221, 2221-2222, 2222-2223, 2223-2224, 2224-2225, 2225-2226, 2226-2227, 2227-2228, 2228-2229, 2229-2230, 2230-2231, 2231-2232, 2232-2233, 2233-2234, 2234-2235, 2235-2236, 2236-2237, 2237-2238, 2238-2239, 2239-2240, 2240-2241, 2241-2242, 2242-2243, 2243-2244, 2244-2245, 2245-2246, 2246-2247, 2247-2248, 2248-2249, 2249-2250, 2250-2251, 2251-2252, 2252-2253, 2253-2254, 2254-2255, 2255-2256, 2256-2257, 2257-2258, 2258-2259, 2259-2260, 2260-2261, 2261-2262, 2262-2263, 2263-2264, 2264-2265, 2265-2266, 2266-2267, 2267-2268, 2268-2269, 2269-2270, 2270-2271, 2271-2272, 2272-2273, 2273-2274, 2274-2275, 2275-2276, 2276-2277, 2277-2278, 2278-2279, 2279-2280, 2280-2281, 2281-2282, 2282-2283, 2283-2284, 2284-2285, 2285-2286, 2286-2287, 2287-2288, 2288-2289, 2289-2290, 2290-2291, 2291-2292, 2292-2293, 2293-2294, 2294-2295, 2295-2296, 2296-2297, 2297-2298, 2298-2299, 2299-2300, 2300-2301, 2301-2302, 2302-2303, 2303-2304, 2304-2305, 2305-2306, 2306-2307, 2307-2308, 2308-2309, 2309-2310, 2310-2311, 2311-2312, 2312-2313, 2313-2314, 2314-2315, 2315-2316, 2316-2317, 2317-2318, 2318-2319, 2319-2320, 2320-2321, 2321-2322, 2322-2323, 2323-2324, 2324-2325, 2325-2326, 2326-2327, 2327-2328, 2328-2329, 2329-2330, 2330-2331, 2331-2332, 2332-2333, 2333-2334, 2334-2335, 2335-2336, 2336-2337, 2337-2338, 2338-2339, 2339-2340, 2340-2341, 2341-2342, 2342-2343, 2343-2344, 2344-2345, 2345-2346, 2346-2347, 2347-2348, 2348-2349, 2349-2350, 2350-2351, 2351-2352, 2352-2353, 2353-2354, 2354-2355, 2355-2356, 2356-2357, 2357-2358, 2358-2359, 2359-2360, 2360-2361, 2361-2362, 2362-2363, 2363-2364, 2364-2365, 2365-2366, 2366-2367, 2367-2368, 2368-2369, 2369-2370, 2370-2371, 2371-2372, 2372-2373, 2373-2374, 2374-2375, 2375-2376, 2376-2377, 2377-2378, 2378-2379, 2379-2380, 2380-2381, 2381-2382, 2382-2383, 2383-2384, 2384-2385, 2385-2386, 2386-2387, 2387-2388, 2388-2389, 2389-2390, 2390-2391, 2391-2392, 2392-2393, 2393-2394, 2394-2395, 2395-2396, 2396-2397, 2397-2398, 2398-2399, 2399-2400, 2400-2401, 2401-2402, 2402-2403, 2403-2404, 2404-2405, 2405-2406, 2406-2407, 2407-2408, 2408-2409, 2409-2410, 2410-2411, 2411-2412, 2412-2413, 2413-2414, 2414-2415, 2415-2416, 2416-2417, 2417-2418, 2418-2419, 2419-2420, 2420-2421, 2421-2422, 2422-2423, 2423-2424, 2424-2425, 2425-2426, 2426-2427, 2427-2428, 2428-2429, 2429-2430, 2430-2431, 2431-2432, 2432-2433, 2433-2434, 2434-2435, 2435-2436, 2436-2437, 2437-2438, 2438-2439, 2439-2440, 2440-2441, 2441-2442, 2442-2443, 2443-2444, 2444-2445, 2445-2446, 2446-2447, 2447-2448, 2448-2449, 2449-2450, 2450-2451, 2451-2452, 2452-2453, 2453-2454, 2454-2455, 2455-2456, 2456-2457, 2457-2458, 2458-2459, 2459-2460, 2460-2461, 2461-2462, 2462-2463, 2463-2464, 2464-2465, 2465-2466, 2466-2467, 2467-2468, 2468-2469, 2469-2470, 2470-2471, 2471-2472, 2472-2473, 2473-2474, 2474-2475, 2475-2476, 2476-2477, 2477-2478, 2478-2479, 2479-2480, 2480-2481, 2481-2482, 2482-2483, 2483-2484, 2484-2485, 2485-2486, 2486-2487, 2487-2488, 2488-2489, 2489-2490, 2490-2491, 2491-2492, 2492-2493, 2493-2494, 2494-2495, 2495-2496, 2496-2497, 2497-2498, 2498-2499, 2499-2500, 2500-2501, 2501-2502, 2502-2503, 2503-2504, 2504-2505, 2505-2506, 2506-2507, 2507-2508, 2508-2509, 2509-2510, 2510-2511, 2511-2512, 2512-2513, 2513-2514, 2514-2515, 2515-2516, 2516-2517, 2517-2518, 2518-2519, 2519-2520, 2520-2521, 2521-2522, 2522-2523, 2523-2524, 2524-2525, 2525-2526, 2526-2527, 2527-2528, 2528-2529, 2529-2530, 2530-2531, 2531-2532, 2532-2533, 2533-2534, 2534-2535, 2535-2536, 2536-2537, 2537-2538, 2538-2539, 2539-2540, 2540-2541, 2541-2542, 2542-2543, 2543-2544, 2544-2545, 2545-2546, 2546-2547, 2547-2548, 2548-2549, 2549-2550, 2550-2551, 2551-2552, 2552-2553, 2553-2554, 2554-2555, 2555-2556, 2556-2557, 2557-2558, 2558-2559, 2559-2560, 2560-2561, 2561-2562, 2562-2563, 2563-2564, 2564-2565, 2565-2566, 2566-2567, 2567-2568, 2568-2569, 2569-2570, 2570-2571, 2571-2572, 2572-2573, 2573-2574, 2574-2575, 2575-2576, 2576-2577, 2577-2578, 2578-2579, 2579-2580, 2580-2581, 2581-2582, 2582-2583, 2583-